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Natural History.

LETTERS ON THE REVOLUTIONS OF THE GLOBE.

BY M. ALEX. B.

La légère couche de vie, qui fleurit à la surface du globe, ne couvre que des ruines.—Paris: printed, 1824.

Translated expressly for the Kaleidoscope from a recent French work.

LETTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

OF THE MASS OF WATERS.

Another consular road, called *Via Flaminia*, crosses Italy from Rome to Rimini: it was constructed about 200 years ago, and has, in that interval, undergone very considerable changes. Two inscriptions, one upon the bridge of *Citta Castellana*, the other above the gate of an inn at *Castel Novo*, announce that all the fine part of this road, from *Otricoli* to *Castel Novo*, extending over a space of more than twenty Italian leagues, remained buried under the ground, during several centuries. That part of the road is now passable.

It appears from these, and several similar observations, that the surface of Italy has been lowered in every part near the middle, and that it has been raised, or has retained its first position towards the two extremities.

The changes in the level of the soil that have taken place in Italy, must also have been experienced in all other countries of the earth, since there is no reason why they should be less subject to them. But it is more easy to ascertain the revolutions of this nature that have happened in Italy, because it abounds, more than any other country, in ancient monuments whose primitive situation is known to us.

Near *Puzzuoli*, at the distance of only fifty fathoms from the coast, there are the ruins of a temple of Serapis, the pavement of which is now level with the sea. Now, it is extremely improbable that an edifice of this nature should have been built in a place so low, and so near to the shore. But this is not all; the land upon which the temple stands has been invaded by the sea, and there are, upon the ruins, very evident traces of its abode there; the walls are, in fact, marked to the height of six or seven feet above the soil with the remains of incrustations, produced by the waters. In three pillars, which still remain standing, the holes of *pholades* may still be distinguished, up to the height of ten or sixteen feet from the base. Our museum contains a very fine piece of marble, removed from this temple, in several holes of which the shells of *pholades* still remain fixed.

The soil under the temple must, therefore, since the construction of the building, first have sunk down in such a manner as to be invaded by the waters, which remained above it during a long time; and then have been again raised to nearly its former level, and placed in its present situation. The events that have produced these changes must have happened at some period between the first eruption of Vesuvius and the year 11 or 1200 of our era; as it may be concluded, that the eruptions of that volcano have had considerable influence in changing the level of the soil in the surrounding country, and we have satisfactory historical accounts of all that have taken place since the last mentioned period.

All appearances, similar to that which I have just described in the temple of Serapis, may be accounted for by partial elevations or depressions of the soil, although it is impossible to deduce from them any consequence that may, in all cases, be expected to result from those changes. I must not forget to observe, that, in all turfy valleys, the soil may be slightly raised by humidity, and depressed by dryness.

The opinion of Buffon, and other naturalists, who suppose that the whole mass of the sea is gradually removed from east to west, is founded upon no positive facts, and cannot, therefore, be admitted.

It may be concluded from all these observations, that there is no proof that the mass of waters was formerly much more considerable than it now is;—that there is still less reason to suppose that it is increasing;—finally, that it is not uniformly moving in the same direction.

There is, however, a cause, Madam, which, although very gradual in its operation, must, in the course of time, by its continual action, produce some change in the appearance of the ocean; I mean the elevation of its bed, occasioned by the large quantity of matter, of various sorts, daily deposited there.

It was gratifying to curiosity to calculate the quantity of this matter, consisting chiefly of the earthy and saline particles carried along in the streams of rivers, which form at their mouths the depositions which I mentioned to you a short time ago. Results have been obtained, which, though not very accurate, are, in some degree, satisfactory.

The mean quantity of matter conveyed by every river to the ocean has been ascertained; it is also known what proportion of matter every river carries along with it.

A hundred and seventieth part of the mass conveyed to the ocean by the Po, which is the purest of all rivers, consists of saline and earthy matter; the Nile deposits a hundred and thirty-second part of its mass; the Rhine is the only river which deposits a hundredth part. A hundred and twentieth part of the bulk of the Seine consists of extraneous matter. It has been calculated that ten millions of cubic metres of water pass every day under the Royal Bridge, and it is perceived that this mass contains eighty thousand metres of earthy and saline matter, which are daily deposited in the sea. Similar calculations, made respecting other rivers, lead us to admit, that the sum of extraneous matter deposited by rivers in the sea may be sufficient to elevate its bed five *centimetres* in a year, that is, five metres in a century.

You perceive, Madam, that this elevation is very small, compared with the depth of the ocean, which, as I have already told you, extends through a space of 7 or 8000 metres. It would, therefore, require 1000 or 1200 centuries, that is, 100 or 120,000 years to fill up the whole bed of the ocean. These results, however, have been deduced from data so uncertain, that it would be ridiculous to attach much importance to them.

Another cause of alteration in the appearance of the waters of the sea, and of the elevation of their bed, may be found in the organic productions deposited there. This cause would be exceedingly powerful, if the sea contained inhabitants in all parts of its mass; but there is every reason to believe that this is not the case.

The pressure necessarily sustained in the ocean, at a depth which is not very great, could not be supported by any living organized body. The want of light presents another obstacle to the development of organized bodies in all parts of the ocean. Light does not penetrate beyond the depth of forty or fifty feet, and it is indispensable to life. It may be added, that as the temperature of the water diminishes in proportion to its distance from the surface, it soon becomes too cold to be supported by the greatest part of marine animals.

This gradual decrease of temperature, the reality of which cannot be doubted, has led many authors to suppose that the bottom of the sea must be frozen; but it is impossible to admit this supposition, since ice, being lighter than water, would necessarily rise to the surface.

It has often been repeated, that certain stony *zoophytes* (the lithophiton polypi) have a great influence in raising the bed of the sea. They have been represented as capable, when heaped together, of forming considerable islands on the surface of the sea, and of augmenting the extent of the continents. As they are principally found in the tropical regions, it has even been said, that there is some danger lest they should form, under the equator, a solid circle, which would be an obstacle to navigation.

A distinguished naturalist (M. Quay) has demonstrated the illusions produced by these exaggerated assertions, in a memoir lately read at the Institution. He has proved that these heaps of *zoophytes* do not extend, as it has been supposed, to the greatest depths of the ocean, and that they commence their labours only upon rocks, whose summit is near to the surface of the water. They do not raise these rocks more than twenty or thirty feet at the most; but this is enough to form shoals dangerous to navigators.

It is not possible, as you may suppose, Madam, to dive into the sea, so as to ascertain positively at what depth these animals establish themselves; but the study of the ancient marine formations, now forming part of our continents, has supplied the information that could not be obtained by direct observation. M. Quay has proved that the incrustations of our continents, formed in the ancient sea, very seldom attain an elevation of fifteen or twenty feet; they are, in one place only, thirty feet high. It is, in most cases, easy to discover, by means of a little attention, the primitive foundation upon which the polypi had erected their constructions, when they were under the water.

We may add, as another cause of the elevation of the bed of the sea, the continual action of the waves upon its shores, portions of which are imperceptibly undermined, and carried away by the waters. The stony parts of them, in consequence of the incessant agitation of the waves, by which their points and angles are blunted, at length assume the rounded form, peculiar to all bodies that have been rolled in a liquid. These pebbles, when heaped together, form the beds of gravel, which serve as a barrier to the sea, and limit its action. This phenomenon is, however, of so local and partial a nature, that its influence, in raising the bed of the ocean, is very inconsiderable.

Submarine volcanoes constitute a third cause of the

vation of the bed of the ocean; but, as it is accidental and local, it is of little importance.

The consideration of lakes of salt water, that have no outlet, is of much less importance than that of the ocean. The most extensive is the Caspian Sea, which is 300 leagues long, and about fifty broad. The others are much smaller. As to their antiquity, they must have been formed since the last revolution of the globe.

They differ much from each other, in their degree of saltness. The Dead Sea is very remarkable in this respect: a fourth part of its waters consists of saline matter. These lakes may help us to understand the formation of the saline depositions, found in the interior of the earth. Let us suppose so considerable an increase of temperature, in the places where they are situated, as to occasion an evaporation that would cause them to be entirely dried up: the saline parts which do not evaporate would then remain unmixed at the bottom of their basins. If, at a later period, other waters should deposit, above the basins, new layers, the saline parts left by the former waters would form a deposition of rock salt, similar to that found in several parts of the mineral crust.

It has been said, that the lakes diffused over the globe have constituted a very important cause of the great inundations that have covered the different parts of the continents. Let us suppose the mass of waters to be nearly what it now is, with respect to quantity, but disposed in a different manner; that is, let us imagine it, instead of being principally accumulated in the ocean, to be collected in a number of distinct basins, formed in tracts of ground of different degrees of elevation. In the course of time, one of the upper lakes would break down the bank inclosing it, and occasion an inundation, which would not extend beyond the bank forming the boundary of the next degree of elevation, until that also should be broken down; a second irruption of the water would then take place.

The water, according to this system, would have continued to descend in the same manner, from stage to stage, until the whole mass of liquid was accumulated in the lowest basin, and formed there the ocean, such as we now behold it.

The difficulty of supporting this system does not consist in refuting the arguments of those who doubt, whether or not the breaking down of a single bank would occasion effects so important as the successive deluges appear to have been; since we may suppose the upper lakes to have been of so great a magnitude as to cause, by their irruption, the successive demolition of the lower banks, and the consequent accumulation of the quantity of water necessary to produce the effects that have been experienced.

But it is not so easy, by this supposition, to account for the very long abode certainly made by the waters, at different times, upon all parts of the globe. This circumstance cannot be explained by a mere passage of the waters from the upper lakes, however slow it may have been.

Fresh waters, although much less voluminous than salt waters, exercise, nevertheless, a very perceptible influence upon the globe. The matter carried along in the streams of rivers is gradually deposited upon their beds, which are thus very considerably raised in the course of a short time. If, therefore, care is not taken to contain rivers by banks, they soon overflow the neighbouring countries, and, at length, completely change their beds. The Po, for instance, would, long ago, have inundated its shores, if the necessary precautions had not been taken to confine it to its old course.

M. Prony, commissioned by the Government to examine the means of preventing the devastations that might be occasioned by the inundations of this river, has asserted, that, since the period when it was inclosed in artificial banks, its bed has been so much raised, that the surface of its waters is now higher than the roofs of the houses of Ferrara. The alluvion collected upon the shores, near its outh, has added to them an extent of more than 6,600 fathoms since the year 1604; that is, 150, 180, and in some places 200 feet annually.

[*To be continued.*]

Biographical Notices.

MEMOIRS OF LEONARD EULER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Should the accompanying memoirs of that illustrious philosopher, Leonard Euler, be deemed worthy of a place in your valuable miscellany, an insertion would oblige, Sir, Yours, &c.

Great George-street, Nov. 1824. QUID.

Leonard Euler (Professor of Mathematics, Member of the Imperial Academy of Petersburg, Director of the Royal Academy of Berlin, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Correspondent Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris) was born at the city of Basil, in Switzerland, on the 25th of April, 1707, of reputable parents. The years of his infancy were passed in rural retreat, where the examples of pious and virtuous parents contributed much to form in him that uncommon purity of sentiment and manners which were manifested in him during the whole course of his long life.

When young Euler was sent to the University of Basil, he attended regularly the different professors. As his memory was prodigious, he performed his academical tasks with uncommon rapidity; and all the time he gained by this was consecrated to geometry, which soon became his favourite study. The early progress he made in this science only added new ardour to his application; and thus he became highly esteemed by Professor John Bernoulli, who was, at that time, one of the first mathematicians in Europe. Euler was his favourite pupil. He was, in a manner, astonished at the genius and rapid progress of our young mathematician; and, as his own occupations prevented him devoting to his pupil so much of his time as Euler desired, he appointed one day in the week for clearing up the difficulties which his disciple met with in perusing the works of the most profound mathematicians.

In 1723, Mr. Euler took the degree of M. A.; and delivered, on that occasion, a Latin discourse (in which he drew a comparison between the Newtonian and Carlesian systems of philosophy) which was highly applauded. His success in the study of theology and the oriental languages (which he applied himself to, being intended by his father for the church) was considerable, although they were foreign to the natural bent of his genius. He afterwards, however (with his father's consent) made geometry his chief pursuit; he continued to avail himself of the advice and instructions of Mr. Bernoulli, and contracted an intimate acquaintance with his two sons, Nicholas and Daniel; and it was in consequence of these connexions that he afterwards became one of the principal ornaments of the academy at Petersburg.

The project of erecting this academy had been formed by Peter the Great, and was executed by Catharine I. and the two young Bernoullis; who, being invited to Petersburg, in 1725, promised Euler (who was desirous of following them) to procure for him an advantageous settlement in that city. He, in the mean time, by their advice, applied himself with ardour to the study of physiology, to which he made a happy application of his mathematical knowledge; and he attended, for this purpose, the lectures of the most eminent professors in Basil.

This study, however, did not wholly engross his time; for, while he was keenly engaged in physiological researches, he composed "A Dissertation on the Nature and Propagation of Sound," and an answer to a prize-question, concerning the masting of ships, to which the Academy of Sciences adjudged the accessit, or prize of second rank, in the year 1727. From this and other circumstances, it appears that Euler had early embarked in the important study of navigation, which he afterwards enriched with so many valuable discoveries.

Mr. Euler's merit would have given him an easy admission to honourable preferment, either in the magistracy or university of his native city, had not both civil and academical honours been distributed then by lot. The lot being against him, in a certain promotion, he left his native country, set out for St. Petersburg, and was made joint professor with his countrymen, Messrs. Hermann and Daniel Bernoulli, in the university of that city.

At his first setting out in this new career, he enriched the academical collection with many "Memoirs," which excited a noble emulation between him and D. Bernoulli; and this emulation always continued, without either degenerating into jealousy or producing the least alteration in their friendship. It was at this time that he carried to new degrees of perfection the *integral calculus*, invented the calculation of *sinuses*, reduced *analytical* operations to greater simplicity, and thus threw new light on all the parts of mathematical science.

In 1730, he was promoted to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy; and, in 1733, he succeeded his friend D. Bernoulli, in the Mathematical Chair. In 1735, a problem was proposed by the academy, for the solution of which, several eminent mathematicians had demanded the space of some months. The problem was solved by Euler in three days, to the great astonishment of the academy: but the violent and laborious efforts it cost him threw him into a fever, which endangered his life, and deprived him of the use of his right eye.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris, which, in 1738, had adjudged the prize to his memoir, concerning the "Nature and Properties of Fire," proposed, for the year 1740, the important subject of the "Sea-tides," a problem whose solution required the most arduous calculation, and comprehended the theory of the solar system. Euler's discourse on this question was judged a master-piece of analysis and geometry; and it was more honourable for him to share the academical prize with such illustrious competitors as Colin Maclaurin and Daniel Bernoulli, than to have carried it away from rivals of less magnitude. Rarely, if ever, did such a brilliant competition adorn the annals of the Academy; and no subject, perhaps, proposed by that learned body, was ever treated with such accuracy of investigation and force of genius, as that which here displayed the philosophical powers of these three extraordinary men.

In 1741, Mr. Euler was invited to Berlin, to augment the lustre of the academy, that was then rising into fame, under the auspicious protection of the late King of Prussia. He enriched the last volume of the *Miscellanies* of Berlin with five memoirs, which make an eminent, perhaps principal, figure in that collection. These were followed, with an astonishing rapidity, by a great number of important researches, which are scattered through the Memoirs of the Prussian Academy, of which a volume has been regularly published annually, since its establishment in 1744.

The labours of Euler will appear more especially astonishing, when it is considered, that, while he was enriching the academy at Berlin with a prodigious number of *memoirs* on the deepest parts of mathematical science, containing always some new points of view, often sublime truths, and sometimes discoveries of great importance, he did not discontinue his philosophical contributions to the academy of Petersburg, which granted him a pension in 1742, and whose *memoirs* display the fecundity of Euler's genius.

It was with much difficulty that this great man obtained, in 1766, permission from the King of Prussia to return to Petersburg, where he wished to pass the remainder of his days. Soon after his return, which was graciously rewarded by the munificence of Catherine II., he was seized with a violent disorder, which terminated in a total loss of his sight. It was in this distressing situation, that he dictated to his servant, who had been a tailor's apprentice, and was absolutely devoid of mathematical knowledge, his "Elements of Algebra," which, by their intrinsical merit, in point of perspicuity and method, and the unhappy circumstances in which they were composed, have equally excited applause and astonishment. This work, though purely elementary, discovers the palpable characteristics of an inventive genius, and it is here alone that we meet with a complete theory of the analysis of Diophantus.

About this time Mr. Euler was honoured by the academy of sciences at Paris with the place of one of the foreign members of that learned body; and after this the academical prize was adjudged to three of his memoirs, concerning the "Inequalities in the Motions of the Planets." The two prize-questions, proposed by the same academy for 1770 and 1772, were designed to obtain from the labours of astronomers a more perfect theory of the moon. Mr. Euler, assisted by his eldest son,* was a competitor for these prizes, and obtained them both. In this last memoir he reserved for further consideration, several inequalities in the moon's motion, which he could not determine in his first theory, on account of the complicated calculations in which the method he then employed had involved him. He had the courage afterward to review his whole theory, with the assistance of his son and Messrs. Krafft and Lexell, and to pursue his researches, until he had constructed the new tables, which appeared, together with the great work, in 1772. Instead of confining himself as before, to the fruitless integration of three differential equations of the second degree, which are furnished by mathematical principles, he reduced them to the three ordinates, which determine the places of the moon; he

* Mr. J. A. Euler, a son worthy of his illustrious father.

divided into classes all the inequalities of that planet, as far as they depend upon the mean elongation of the sun and moon, or upon the eccentricity or the parallax, or the inclination of the lunar orbit. All these means of investigation, employed with such art and dexterity as could only be expected from an analytical genius of the first order, were attended with the greatest success; and it is impossible to observe, without admiration, and a kind of astonishment, such immense calculations on the one hand, and on the other the ingenious methods employed by this great man to abridge them. But this admiration will become astonishment, when we consider at what period, and in what circumstances all this was effected by Mr. Euler. It was when he was totally blind, and consequently obliged to arrange all his computations by the sole powers of his memory and genius:—it was when he was embarrassed in his domestic circumstances, by a dreadful fire, that had consumed a great part of his substance, and forced him to quit a ruined house, of which every corner was known to him by habit, which, in some degree, supplied his want of sight. It was in these circumstances that Euler composed a work, which alone was sufficient to render his name immortal. The heroic patience and tranquillity of mind which he displayed here, needs no description, and he derived them not only from his love of science, but from the power of religion. Some time after this, the famous *Wentzel*, by *couching* the cataract, restored Mr. Euler's sight; but the satisfaction and joy which this successful operation produced, were of short duration. Some negligence on the part of his surgeons, and his own impatience to use an organ, whose cure was not completely finished, deprived him of his sight a second time, and this relapse was accompanied by tormenting pain. He, however, with the assistance of his sons, and Messrs. Krafft and Lexell, continued his labours; neither the loss of his sight, nor the infirmities of an advanced age, could damp the ardour of his genius. He had engaged to furnish the academy of Petersburg with as many memoirs as would be sufficient to complete its acts for twenty years after his death. In the space of seven years he transmitted to the academy above two hundred memoirs, which were revised and completed by Mr. Nicholas Fuss, one of his learned pupils. Such of these *memoirs* as were of ancient date, were separated from the rest, and form a collection published in 1785, under the title of "Analytical Works." There is not one of these pieces which does not contain some new discovery, or some ingenious view, that may lead to the successful investigation of truths yet unknown. They contain the happiest *integrations*, the most refined *analytical processes*, deep researches containing the nature and property of numbers, an ingenious demonstration of several theorems of *Fermat*, the solution of many difficult problems relative to the *equilibrium and motion of solid, flexible, and elastic bodies*, and explications of several seeming paradoxes. No part of the theory of the motion of the celestial bodies, of their mutual action, and their anomalies, however abstract and difficult, was overlooked, or left unimproved by Mr. Euler. There is not one branch of mathematical science that has not been benefited by his labours; no geometrician ever before embraced so many objects at the same time; none perhaps ever equalled him, either in the number of his publications, or in the multitude and variety of his discoveries. His name will live as long as the sciences subsist, and will go down to the latest ages with the immortal names of Descartes, Newton, Saunderson, and other illustrious men, whose genius and virtues have ennobled human nature.

Euler's knowledge was more universal than could be expected in one who had pursued with such unremitting ardour mathematics and astronomy as his favourite studies. He had made considerable progress in medical, botanical, and chymical science; and, which is still more extraordinary, he was an excellent scholar, and possessed what is generally called erudition, in a very high degree. He had read, with attention and taste, the most eminent writers of ancient Rome: he was perfectly acquainted with mathematical literature, and with the ancient history of that science. The civil and literary history of all ages and countries was familiar to him; and foreigners, who were only acquainted with his works, were astonished to find in the conversation of a man, whose long life seemed to have been solely occupied in mathematical and physical researches, such an extensive acquaintance with the most interesting branches of literature. In this respect he was, no doubt, much indebted to a very uncommon memory, which seemed to retain every idea that was conveyed to it either from reading or meditation. He could repeat the *Æneid of Virgil* from beginning to end without hesitation.

Several attacks of a vertigo, in the beginning of Sept. in 1783, which did not, however, prevent his calculating the motions of aërostical globes, were, nevertheless, the forerunners of his passage from this world to a better. While he was amusing himself at tea with one of his grandchildren, he was struck with an apoplexy, which terminated his illustrious career at the age of seventy-six.

His constitution was uncommonly strong and vigorous: his health was good, and the evening of his long life was calm and serene, sweetened by the fame that follows genius, the public esteem and respect that are never withheld from exemplary virtue, and several domestic comforts. His temper was even, mild, and cheerful, to which were added a certain roughness, mixed with simplicity and good-humour, and a pleasing knack of telling a story, which rendered his conversation agreeable. The great activity of his mind was, indeed, connected with a proportion of vivacity and quickness, which rendered him susceptible of warmth and irritation. His anger, however, was never any thing more than a transitory flash, and he knew no such thing as permanent ill-will towards any human being. His probity and integrity were pure and incorruptible, and he inveighed against every kind of injustice with singular indignation. His piety was rational and sincere: his devotion was fervent: he was thoroughly persuaded of the truth of Christianity, and looked upon its opposers as the most pernicious enemies of man. His philanthropy was great, and, if he ever felt the emotions of aversion and indignation, it was only when he contemplated the malignant frenzy of the professed abettors of Atheism.

Mr. Euler had thirteen children, of whom eight died in infancy, or early youth. The other five, of whom three were sons,* augmented his family with thirty-eight grandchildren.

* The eldest of these, every way worthy of the name he bore, and who, as we have seen above, took a part in the last labours of his venerable father, was a great ornament to the University of Petersburg, and obtained several academical prizes there, as also at Paris, Munich, and Gottingen. The second was physician to the Empress of Russia, and enjoyed great reputation in that line. The third was Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery, and was well known to the learned world by his astronomical observations.

Miscellanies.

MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE OF LANCASHIRE.

In the early part of their history, the manners of the people of Lancashire were very homely, and Strype, in his Annals, speaking of the inhabitants, designates them as "the rude people of Lancashire." A hundred years afterwards, Fuller writes of them in more courteous terms. "The ayre of Lancashire," says he, "is subtle and piercing, and the effects thereof are found in the fair complexions and fine constitutions of the natives therein, whose bodies are as able as their minds, willing for any laborious employment. I believe that the God of nature having given fair complexions to the women in this county, art may save her pains (not to say her sins) in endeavouring to better them." John de Brentford, in his black-letter book in the Bodleian Library, printed in 1602, says, "The manners of the inhabitants of Lancashire are similar to those of the neighbouring counties, except the men always eat with prong forks. The men are masculine, and in general well made; they ride out, and hunt as in most southern parts, but not with that grace, owing to the whip being carried in the left hand. The women are mostly handsome, their eyes brown, black, hazel, blue, and grey; their noses, if not inclined to the aquiline, are mostly of the Grecian form, which gives a most beautiful archness to the countenance, such, indeed, as is not easy to be described. Their fascinating manners have long procured them the name of the *Lancashire Witches*." At present the manners of the gentry of Lancashire very much resemble those of the neighbouring counties: they are frank, hospitable, and polite; the mercantile body are many of them men of comprehensive minds and of ardent enterprise; the employers in the manufacturing classes have less enlargement of mind but more circumspection than the merchants; they are industrious, ingenious, and prudent: the operatives, as the Scotch designate the work-people employed in the manufactories, are laborious and intelligent, but addicted to intemperance, except when that vice is corrected by religious associations, of which there is a great deal in this county. In times of distress, they are great politicians, but in seasons of prosperity they do not trouble themselves much with state affairs. The dialect of the vulgar is remarkably broad, and the *Lonkeshire* of their Saxon ancestry is still spoken on the south and south-eastern borders of the county in great perfection. It is a prevailing opinion that the *factory system*, by which the sexes are often congregated together in large bodies, has done much to injure public morals and impair the public health; and it must be confessed that the domestic system, where the heads of families could watch over the health and the morals of their youth, was much to be preferred: but from certain circumstances of counteraction, the mischief has been less than might have been anticipated. Education has been diffused by means of Sunday schools, and the British and Madras systems. Men have run to and fro in the earth disseminating useful periodical publications, and knowledge has been increased, religious instruction has been widely extended, and it is a matter of fair calculation whether these causes have not preserved the morals of the people from any material decay. As to the public health, it has been already shown, that it is as good here as in other parts of the kingdom, or at least, that life is prolonged to an equal duration.—*Baines's Directory.*

STRANDED WHALE.

[*Continued from our last.*]

We are sorry to have to state, that the dissection of this stupendous animal was far from complete, and far from satisfactory to the scientific gentlemen who took so much interest in investigating its structure. This arose partly from the fact, that it had been three or four days on the beach before the event was generally known in Hull, whereby time was lost; partly from the novelty of the event itself, (such an opportunity of examining anatomically one of these monsters of the deep being entirely new to the whole medical profession in this neighbourhood), and partly from the enormous mass of matter of which it was composed, which required to be removed with greater care than was used, so that a complete view could not be taken of its vascular structure and internal economy. In fact, its dissection was in some respects like opening a fresh mine in search of ore, and, in the search, several unfortunate disruptures were made, by which it became impossible, afterwards, to trace most important connexions. In addition to what we stated last week, the following curious particulars have since been communicated to us. The weight of the heart, which is of the common shape, is 171lb. The diameter of the aorta 1 foot 1-6 inch. The probable contents of the left ventricle, from eight to ten gallons, which quantity of blood would, at each beat, be sent from the heart. No ambergris was found. From the stomach was gathered about a bucket full of the beaks of one of the cattle fishes. Below the gums, on the right side of the lower jaw, two more teeth were discovered, making in the whole forty-nine for the skeleton. From this last circumstance it is inferred, that though the animal was full grown, it was still young.—*Hull Rockingham.*

Advertisement Extraordinary.—A German, who lately lost his horse, published the following notice:—"Rund away, or sdolen, or was sdrayed, mine large plack horse, about 13 hands hie. He has four plack legs, two pehind and two pefore; he is plack all over his pody, put he has got some vite spots pon his pack, vhere de skin vas rub off, but I greesed em, and de vite spots is all plack again. He trods and kanters, and sometimes he valks; and vhen he valks, all his legs and feet goes on von after anoder. He has two ears pon his head, both alike, but von is placker dan toder and a small pit longer. He has two eyes, von is put out, and toder is pon de side of his head; and ven you go toder side, he vont see you. Vhen he eats good deal, he has pig pelly; he has long dail, that hangs pehind; put I cut it short toder day, and now it is not so long vat it vas. He is shoed all rouud, put his pehind shoes comed off, and now he has got on shoes only pefore. He holds up his head and looks gaily; and vhen he has peen frightened he jumps apout like every ting in de vorld. He vill ride mit a saddle, or a chaise, or a kart; or he vill go py himself, vidout nopody on his pack put a pag, and a poy on de top of it. He is not very old; and vhen he valks or runs his head goes first, and his tail stays pehind; only vhen he gets mad, and turns round, den his dail come first.—Vooever vill pring him pack shall pay five tollars reward; and if he pring pack de tief dat stole him, he shall pay twenty tollars, and ax no questions."—*New York paper.*

A few days since, a gentleman was walking in the grounds of a friend, near Basingstoke, when he observed a scare-crow. "While examining this object," said he, "I fancied I perceived a bird fly out, which prompted me to examine it more minutely, when, to my astonishment, I found a robin's nest, with five eggs in it, and instinctively, like *Dominie Samson*, I exclaimed, 'Prodigious!' to think that this little creature had formed its nest in the centre of that very object which was placed there with the intention of inspiring its species with dread, and to keep them at a distance."

Poetry.

LIFE.

Were this our sole abode confest,
And here our final place of rest;
This habitation bleak and cold,
The scene of wretchedness untold;
Were this alone our dwelling place,
Oh! how abhorred life's toilsome chase!

Were this the haven, rude and dark,
For riven ship and shattered bark;
Were this the strand whereon to cast
Our anchoring cable sure and fast;
Oh! better, mid the whelming wave
The shivered bark had made its grave!

And what avails our ceaseless cares,
Consuming toils, and bitter tears?—
Why cherish hopes of coming bliss
If ours alone this wilderness?
Thrice blest the babe, that life confest,
Respired an hour, then sank to rest!

For here has Sorrow built her bower,
Here chill descends the pelting shower;
And friendship wronged, and love betrayed,
All, all for desolation made,
Lives, moves, and has its being here,
And misery flaunts it every where!

But o'er these realms a resting-place
Celestial Hope can smiling trace
A sheltering harbour, and secure,
Wherein who patient still endure,
A crown of glory shall receive,
Worlds cannot take away, nor give!

Yes, yes, there is a region blest,
A mansion of eternal rest;
A starry habitation fair,
(And woe may never enter there,)
Wherein, "life's fitful fever" o'er,
The suffering heart shall pine no more.

Ye storms of night that o'er me roll
And threaten to o'erwhelm my soul;
Ye darksome ministers of ill,
Wound, thwart, torment me as you will;
Faith's glorious banner is unfurled,
And shows a brighter, happier world.

Liverpool. G.

LITERARY PLUNDERERS.

We transfer the following from the *Mercury*, as a hint to certain persons whom we have occasionally detected in attempting to put off the works of another as their own. We have never hesitated to denounce such a proceeding in terms of unmeasured scorn and indignation. The plagiarist, as we have often observed, is a vile compound of thief and liar; and, as he often makes the editors of literary journals the unconscious dupes of his cheat, he ought to be exposed, without ceremony, when detected. There is no species of meanness which stirs our gall more than this, which it is our mortification to witness but too often. Being in the habit of seeing so many journals, the most barefaced plagiarisms often meet our eye; nor is the circumstance the slightest reflection upon the editors upon whom the delusion is practised. No man, however extensive his reading may be, can be expected to recollect all he reads, so as to recognize it upon repetition; and we accordingly find men of very diversified literary attainments often made the subject of the impudent hoax of a knavish plagiarist. Some time since, we saw a song of the late Mr. Edward Rushton, of this town, given in a very intelligent and leading Irish paper as the composition of one of its own correspondents; and within the last month we have seen a similar deception practised upon a popular London journal, in which there was introduced, as original and new, a whimsical piece which appeared very familiar to our ears. It began thus,

"I had both money and a friend."

After a little recollection, we ascertained that this new and original piece was a great favourite when we were young,

"——— Some forty years ago—
Alas! how time escapes: 'tis even so."

This pennyworth of advice (first used to be sold by the booksellers at one penny) was said to be an English version of a Dutch original, and the first verse ran thus:—

"I had both money and a friend,
Of neither thought I store;
I lent my money to my friend,
And took his word therefore." &c.

But we are rambling; and must return to the article with which we set out.

LITERARY PLAGIARISTS *versus* RESURRECTION-MEN.

Of all the pests with which this world is curst,
The sneaking Plagiarist is sure the worst;
The paltry knave, whom all men should disown,
Steals others' thoughts, and claims them for his own;
And what heaps more perdition on his soul,
He mutilates or murders what he's stole.
The needy wretch, who, to procure his bread,
Invades the mansions of th' unconscious dead,
Steals but a worthless body; and the deed,
At least, this plausible excuse may plead,—
That whatsoe'er the agent's motives be,
The act's subservient to humanity:
'Tis from anatomy we ascertain
The hidden sources of internal pain:
One corpse, subjected to the surgeon's knife,
Has proved the means of saving many a life.
Then, if the man is by the world contemn'd,
And, when detected, by the law condemn'd,—
Who, to provide his family with food,
Serves his own interests and the public good,—
The greater villain should not *better* fare,
Some *heavier* penalty should be *his* share;
Then say what punishment shall be selected?
He should be hang'd, drawn, quarter'd, and dissected.
No!—he shall *live*, and live to be—DETECTED!

Liverpool.

ON LADIES' EVENING DRESSES.

When dress'd for the evening, the girls, now-a-days,
Scarce an atom of dress on them leave;
Nor blame them, for what is an evening dress,
But a dress that is suited to *Eve*.

ADAM.

[SEE A NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—You must know that I have long had a very great notion of learning philosophy; but I find that nothing can be done by merely reading of books. When in London, some time back, I went with a friend to a place in Spitalfields, where a society of mechanics gave lectures on Natural Philosophy. Truly pleased was I with the illustration of the theory by experiment: and these lectures were by plain mechanical men. It was delightful. I came down to Liverpool determined to get my brother mechanics to assist in getting some instruments together, and proceed in making discoveries: but, alas! the instruments are so dear we could not afford to buy them. However, we are informed you are about to establish a Mechanics' Institute. Pray do let me offer my mite. I cannot afford much; and not knowing what your scale of subscriptions is to be I am ashamed to propose my name. Oblige a looker at your *Kaleidoscope* by telling me what is the payment for membership, and you will confer a favour on

May 5, 1825. TOM ANVIL.

SWIMMING SCHOOL.

A letter, of which (with the suppression of the writer's name) we subjoin a copy, was shown us a few days since, and pleased us so much that we put it into our pocket, *nolens volens*, determined to publish it, as a juvenile curiosity. The writer is quite a boy; and we have great pleasure in adding that his appeal was successful. It could hardly have been otherwise. His father must have been obdurate, indeed, if he could have resisted such an appeal, recommended, too, by excellent hand-writing. We suspect that the writer is a reader of the *Kaleidoscope*, as he has adopted our editorial phraseology, with inverted commas, in that part of his note in which he calls the Bath the "best swimming school extant."

Dear Father,—You will please to excuse me addressing you in writing, as I can express myself best in that manner. In all ages the utility of the practice of bathing has been acknowledged: the ancient Spartans, of whose heroic deeds history furnishes us with so many examples, owed much of their hardihood and vigour to the practice of diving off the walls of the city into the river which washed them. And in later days the practice of bathing is allowed to be both healthful and pleasant. Lord Byron, that great poet, delighted much in swimming, and has beautifully described it in one of his poems. In hot climates it is one of the greatest pleasures the inhabitants possess. Having stated these thing, I shall now come to the point: as the Floating Bath is the "best swimming school now extant," and is also the safest (which is indeed by no means a minor object) I humbly request that you will procure me a ticket for the season, of Mr. Coglan (which is the cheapest way in the end) and relying on your goodness, I subscribe myself,

Your affectionate son, R. G. W.

P.S. Please excuse hasty writing, &c.

Miss Corrie's Concert.—Miss Corrie gave her second concert in the Royal Hotel Assembly-room; the orchestra was led by that excellent performer, Mons. Dore. The overture by Boildieu was admirably played; and the glee, from the Russian, "Hark! the Vesper Hymn," had a truly beautiful effect. Mr. Cohan's piano concerto was a masterly performance, as was also Mr. Renny's concerto on the flute. The duet, "Dear Maid," by Miss Corrie and Mr. Henshall was not quite so effective as we could have wished; but Stevenson's beautiful melody "The Harp that once," was exquisitely warbled by Miss Corrie. "By the simplicity of Venus's doves" was sung in a very interesting manner by Miss R. Corrie, a mere child, in which she displayed great taste. Dore's violin concerto was an exquisite display of art, and received well-merited applause.—We have not room for further observation; but we regret exceedingly that the audience, although of the first respectability, was not so numerous as the display of talent deserved. We hope Miss C.'s future visits will be more successful.—*Chester Chronicle, May* 13.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

[*From the Liverpool Courier.*]

Barometer.		Thermometer 8 morning.	Thermometer noon.	Extreme during Night.		State of the Wind.	Remarks.
May							
11	29 76	54 20	58 20	47 30		S.E.	Fair.
12	29 68	52 20	57 0	49 0		E.	Much Rain.
13	29 91	50 20	60 0	48 0		E.N.E.	Fair.
14	30 19	52 0	61 20	49 0		N.W.	Fair.
15	30 14	51 20	58 0	42 0		W.N.W.	Fair.
16	29 93	50 0	52 20	46 0		E.S.E.	Cloudy.
17	30 10	49 20	55 0	47 0		E.	Cloudy.

Local Letter Box.

[Including Notices of Local Nuisances and Grievances, Suggestions for Improvements, &c.]

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1825.

LYCEUM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I find a motion was made at the annual meeting, for calling a general meeting of the proprietors of this institution, for the express purpose of separating the respective concerns of the News-room and Library, which meeting is convened for Wednesday, the 25th instant. I beg, therefore, to suggest, through the means of your impartial communication, to the proprietors of the Liverpool Library and Lyceum News-room, that three attempts were made five or six years ago, by some gentlemen fond of innovation, for that purpose, but every time rejected. It may, perhaps, not be in the cognizance of every proprietor of this joint institution, that the purchase of the land, whereon the building is erected, was made from Mr. Staniforth, on the principle that the same should for ever be appropriated conjointly for the purpose of News-room and Library; that the writings were drawn out and executed accordingly on that trust, and registered in the proper court; and, that none of the surviving trustees can abrogate therefrom; besides, as no reasons of any benefit to be derived therefrom can be shown, except what are vague and visionary, I hope every proprietor who has weighed the proposal in his mind, will come forward on the day, to oppose it.—Yours, &c. ANTI-INNOVATOR.

May 18, 1825.

PROJECTING WINDOW.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As you take an interest in the removal of public annoyances, give me leave to mention to you that a window projects considerably over the parapet, at the corner house, top of Redcross-street, which is much complained of, as an obstruction to the numerous public that pass that way. It is something surprising that it should escape the notice so long of those who have it in their power to remedy it. If the bow-window were taken away, and a flat one substituted in its place, in so public a thoroughfare, it would be a considerable improvement; and, at a future time, if the corner were rounded off which turns to Preeson's-row, it would be better. Is it not the Surveyor's place to notice public obstructions, and point them out to the proper authorities, to be remedied? Our present worthy Mayor has done much in respect to improvements in the town; and wants only, perhaps, some person to lay a public grievance before him to have it attended to.

Liverpool, May 10, 1825. Yours, &c. R.

P. S. Perhaps you will know how the above can be best brought to the notice of the Mayor or Corporation. Some hundreds of signatures of the inhabitants would second an application, if thought necessary, for the removal of this window.

NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—A few months since I wrote to you, stating that Springfield-street was very much annoyed by persons showing their horses for sale, and exercising them in that street. You were so obliging as to insert my observations in the *Liver*, which, for a short time, put a stop to these exhibitions: but they are now more common than before, evidently to the danger of the foot passengers. I have therefore taken the liberty of requesting that you will insert this in your paper, in hopes, that should it meet the eye of the proper authorities, they will put a stop to such dangerous proceedings.

Yours, &c. T. A. W.

Springfield-street, May 21, 1825.

N.B.—While writing this, two children, crossing the street, were very near being run over.

Advertisements.

SUPERIOR

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The good effects of this Medicine in this country, and in the East and West Indies, have been observed by many of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in a variety of cases, particularly in those where the stomach has rejected all other aperient medicines; it has, consequently, been found a most useful medicine in bilious and all other diseases incidental to warm climates.

Where the constitution has been injured by the too free use of spirituous liquors, this preparation will be found highly advantageous, not only operating as an aperient in a mild and effectual manner, but will tend greatly to restore the stomach to its original tone and vigour.

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Of merriment, and mirth, and bonfire blaze;
I tell of Christmas mummings, new-year's day,
Of twelfth-night king-and-queen, and children's play;
I tell of Valentines, and true-loves-knots,
Of omens, cunning-men, and drawing lots—
I tell of brooks, of blossoms, birds and bowers,
Of April, May, of June, and July flowers;
I tell of May-poles, hock-carts, wassails, wakes,
Of bridegrooms, brides, and of their bridal cakes;
I tell of groves, of twilights, and I sing
The court of Mab, and of the fairy king."—*Herrick.*

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Be mindful of his merit,
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	Miles.	*Time alld.*	*Should arr.*
Warrington	18	2h. 10m.	1h. 10m.
Knutsford	12	1 25	2 35
Allowed for Dinner		30	
Congleton	14	1 45	4 50
Talkothe Hill	7½	0 55	5 45
Newcastle	5	0 40	6 25
Stone	9	1 10	7 35
Woolsey Bridge	12	1 30	9 5
Allowed for Supper		30	
Lichfield	10	1 10	10 45
Tamworth	7	0 55	11 40
Atherstone	9	1 5	12 45
Coventry	14	1 50	2 35
Dunchurch	11½	1 20	3 55
Daventry	8	1 0	4 55
Stoney Stratford	20	2 30	7 25
Allowed for Breakfast		20	
Redburne	28	3 35	11 20
South Mims	11	1 20	12 40
London	17	2 10	3 0

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KENDAL AND WHITEHAVEN.—The Telegraph, Post Coach, every morning at Eight, through Preston, Garstang, Lancaster, Milnthrop, Kendal, Ambleside, Keswick, Cockermouth, and Workington, to the King's Arms Inn, Whitehaven.

COVENTRY Light Post Coach, every forenoon at a quarter before Eleven.

SUNDERLAND, SHIELDS, MORPETH, ALNWICK, BELFORD, BERWICK, DUNBAR, and HADINGTON Coaches, twice a day.

BLACKBURN.—The North Star and Courier, Light Post Coaches, every morning at Eight, and afternoon at Three.

LANCASTER.—The Umpire, Light Post Coach, every afternoon at Three, through Ormskirk, Preston, and Garstang, to the King's Arms and Royal Oak Inns, Lancaster, in seven hours.

SHREWSBURY and CHESTER Post Coach, every morning at Eight.

MANCHESTER Post Coaches daily, in four hours, to the Star Inn, Deansgate, Manchester.

Performed by FRANCIS BRETHERTON and Co.

*** Will not be accountable for Money, Watches, Plate, Jewels, Writings, Goods, or any other kind of Package or Parcel whatsoever, if lost or damaged, unless insured and paid for at the time of delivery.

All Goods, Parcels, and Passengers' Luggage not claimed in one month after delivery, and the charge paid, will be considered at the sole risk of the owner, and sold to pay the said charges thereon.

SUPERIOR TRAVELLING, at very REDUCED FARES, from the Royal Mail Coach Office, SARACEN'S HEAD INN, Dale-street, Liverpool.

HOLYHEAD ROYAL MAIL, every Afternoon at Three o'clock.

LONDON ROYAL MAIL, every Evening at a quarter before Eight o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM ROYAL MAIL, every Evening, at half-past Nine o'clock.

LONDON ALEXANDER Post Coach (four inside) every Morning at Eight o'clock.

LONDON CHAMPION (carrying four inside) every Morning at Ten o'clock.

LONDON UMPIRE Post Coach (four inside) every Day at One o'clock.

LONDON ROCKET (four inside) every Afternoon at Three o'clock, through Birmingham and Oxford.

LONDON ROYAL EXPRESS, every Afternoon at Four o'clock.

NOTTINGHAM Post Coach (four inside) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at Seven o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM BANG-UP Post Coach (four inside) every Morning at Six o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM REGULATOR Post Coach (four inside) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at Seven o'clock.

BATH and CHELTENHAM Coaches, every Morning and Evening at Six o'clock.

BRISTOL, SOUTH WALES, EXETER, PLYMOUTH, FALMOUTH and YARMOUTH Coaches, Morning and Evening.

MANCHESTER Royal MAIL, every Day at Twelve o'clock.

COACHES to and from MANCHESTER fourteen times every Day.

CHESTER and SHREWSBURY Coach, every Morning at Eight, and every Afternoon at Three o'clock; from thence to all Parts of North Wales.

CARLISLE Telegraph Coach, every Morning, at a quarter before Seven o'clock.

NORTH BRITON Post Coach (four inside) to EDINBURGH and GLASGOW, every Afternoon at half-past Four o'clock.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE LORD EXMOUTH Post Coach (four inside) every Afternoon at half-past One o'clock

Performed by B. BRETHERTON and Co.

CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING, BY WAY OF EASTHAM, by the

LADY STANLEY Steam-packet, TO CHESTER,

in Two Hours and a half, where it meets Coaches to Tarporley, Nantwich, Wrexham, Overton, Ellesmere, Barnhill, Whitchurch, Wem, Salop, Birmingham, London, and all parts of North and South Wales.

Time of sailing from Liverpool to Chester.

First Packet, Eight o'clock in the Morning.
Second Ditto, Eleven o'clock in the Morning.
Third Ditto, Three in the Afternoon.

Likewise Coaches every day from Mr. Woolescroft's, White Lion Inn, Chester, for Liverpool, as follows:

First Coach, Eight o'clock in the Morning.
Second Ditto, Eleven o'clock in the Morning.
Third Ditto, Three in the Afternoon.

Parcels and Passengers booked at Mr. Dod's, Chester and Eastham Packet-house, James's-street, Liverpool, where there is good Accommodation for Travellers.

Under the Especial Patronage of the PRINCE and PRINCESS ESTERHAZY, the PRINCE and PRINCESS POLIGNAC, the EMPEROR of PERSIA, and many Distinguished Personages, and recommended by the most Eminent Physicians.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, powerful of effect, yet mild of influence. This admirable Specific possesses balsamic properties of surprising energy. It eradicates FRECKLES, PIMPLES, SPOTS, REDNESS, and all cutaneous Eruptions, gradually producing a delicately clear soft skin; transforms even the most SALLOW COMPLEXION into RADIANT WHITENESS; resists the scorching rays of the Sun, successfully opposes the attacks of inclement weather, and renders the harsh and rough skin beautifully soft, smooth, and even: imparts to the NECK, FACE, and ARMS a healthy and juvenile bloom; diffuses a pleasing coolness, and, by due perseverance in the application ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, produces a beautiful Complexion.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is equally indispensable in the Nursery as at the Toilet. Perfectly innoxious, it may be used by the most delicate Lady with the assurance of safety and efficacy, possessing softening and healing properties. To MOTHERS NURSING their OFFSPRING it gives, in all cases of incidental inflammation, immediate relief; cools the mouth of the infant, and enhances maternal pleasure in the act of administering alimentary nourishment.

To GENTLEMEN whose Faces are tender after SHAVING. A great infelicity which attends the operation of Shaving is the irritation of the Skin; ROWLAND'S KALYDOR will be found excellent beyond precedent in ameliorating and allaying that most unpleasant sensation. It removes unpleasant harshness of the skin, occasioned by intense solar heat or cold winds; and thus to the Traveller, whose avocations expose him to various changes of weather, proves an infallible Specific—a prompt resource—and as conducing to comfort, a pleasing appendage and invaluable acquisition.

Sold in Pint Bottles, at 8s. 6d. and in Half Pints at 4s. 6d. each, duty included, by the sole Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton-garden, Holborn, London; and by appointment by Mr. Danson, Perfumer, 76, Bold-street; Mr. D. Rennie, Perfumer, Lord-street; and Mr. Tetley, Perfumer, 49, Church-street, Liverpool; Bowden, and Williams, Chester; and by most Perfumers and Medicine Venders, who vend their celebrated MACASSAR OIL.

Observe, none are genuine without the signature—"A ROWLAND and SON."

COACH TO SOUTHPORT.

THE Public are respectfully informed that to-morrow, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, the ECLIPSE, Light-post Coach, will commence running from the Crown Inn, Redcross-street, and White Horse Coach-office, Dale-street, Liverpool, every afternoon at Three o'clock, through Ormskirk to Southport, returns to Liverpool every morning at Eight o'clock, Sunday excepted.

Performed by THOMAS BRETHERTON and Co.

Liverpool, May 6, 1825.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

No. I.

A Practical Treatise on Rail-ways and Locomotive Engines, by Nicholas Wood, of Killingworth Colliery; with illustrative Engravings, 8vo. 12*s. boards.*

Mr. Wood is well known to the mechanics of the north as the colleague of Mr. Stephenson, in all those experiments and improvements which have served to introduce the adoption of Locomotive Steam-engines on Iron Railways. This book is, therefore, the highest authority which can be had on the subject, and it claims general attention, as well on the part of those who are interested in these concerns, as of the public at large.—It commences with a History of Rail-ways, containing many facts, not hitherto known, relative to their introduction and gradual perfection, in which the Author exposes the errors of the early constructions, while he demonstrates the superiority of this mode of conveyance over canals and animal draught. He is not a theorist, but proves all his statements by actual experiments, the details of which fill the concluding chapters of his Work, and are as curious and surprising as they are original and valuable. We are old enough to remember the opening of the first canals in England, and we have not forgotten the wonder excited by the performance of the Bridgewater Canal, near Manchester; and every reader is aware of that change in our roads, which extended a day's journey from twenty miles, fraught with dangers and fatigue, to 150 miles, in security and pleasure. We do not startle, therefore, at the new discoveries which Messrs. Wood and Stephenson have opened to the world: and the rising generation will probably live to see all communications made by the powers of steam on Iron Railroads, joining all the great towns in the three kingdoms. Incredulity may start, yet the experiments and calculations of Mr. Wood, in the Work before us, render such a result highly probable; and every page of his work proves him to be a man of fact, as well as a sober man of business.

Removal of Stammering.—We extract the following testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Stafford's system for removing stammering, from the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier:*

"SIR,—Perceiving in your highly valuable paper of last week an advertisement of Mr. Stafford, of Liverpool, for removing stammering or impediments of speech, I take the liberty of requesting that you will insert the following letter, as a simple but unequivocal testimony to the perfect harmlessness and efficacy of his system. I have had an opportunity of witnessing almost daily, for these twelve months past, the progressive improvement of a considerable number of the most respectable pupils, both old and young, and from different parts of the kingdom; and, though many of them were unable to articulate two words, or even syllables, distinctly and successively when they submitted to his instructions, yet I have seen all of them fit to remove from his tuition completely cured, in the course of a few months, and some able to converse with much fluency after a few lessons. Should any of my countrymen be afflicted with that painful and unpleasant malady, I conceive it my duty, as I can do so with the utmost confidence, to recommend to them a short attendance upon Mr. Stafford, as a gentleman of high respectability of character and connexions, and under whose care and directions this impediment will not fail to be speedily and effectually removed.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,
"JAMES FISHER.

"*Russel-street, Liverpool, 22d March,* 1825.

Mr. Hone's Every-Day Book.—We can sincerely and earnestly recommend this very clever work to the notice of all our readers.—*See adv.*

Men and Manners.

[SEE A NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.]

IL GRASSO, THE CABINET-MAKER,

(From the Italian.)

AN ANCIENT TALE: THE AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

[Translated expressly for the Kaleidoscope, by L. Z. of Liverpool.]

In the city of Florence, in the year of our Lord 1409, one Sunday evening, a party of young men were assembled at supper, in the house of a Florentine gentleman, named Tommaso di Pecori, an honourable and worthy man, cheerful, and fond of company. Having supped, and being seated round the fire, talking of many things, one of the company said, "What is the reason that Manetto Ammannatini would not come? We all asked him; but could not persuade him." This Manetto was, and is still, a maker of inlaid work, and had a shop in the square of St. Giovanni. He was thought a master of his business, and was particularly skilful in making ornaments for ladies' toilette tables. He was agreeable in person, of a good disposition, and about twenty-eight years of age; and, because he was somewhat plump, he was called "Il Grasso," or "the fat." He was in the habit of frequenting the abovementioned society, who were all merry souls, and spent their time pleasantly together. Il Grasso, either on account of business, or the indulgence of some whim, or for some other reason, would not come this evening, though he had been invited several times. Considering the reason of this conduct, and not being able to account for it, the company agreed that it must proceed from a whim; and, being somewhat vexed, he who had begun the conversation said, "Why should we not play him some trick, to cure him of being whimsical?" One of the others replied, "What can we do but make him pay for a supper, or some such trifle?" Amongst this party was one named Filippo di Ser Brunellesco, who was well known for his merit. He was very intimate with Il Grasso, and knew his circumstances well; therefore, recollecting he had many odd fancies respecting himself and his affairs, he began to say, "Friends, if you wish, and will assist me, we will play Manetto a famous trick, to make us all laugh. What I think of doing is, to make him believe that he has been changed into another person, and is no longer Il Grasso;" to which the others replied, it would be impossible. Filippo then gave them his reasons for supposing it might be done; and they agreed on the part each was to play, to persuade him that he was one Matteo, another of their companions. Accordingly, Filippo, being the most intimate with Il Grasso, went, the following evening, to his shop, a little before the time of closing it, and stood talking to him, as usual, when a little boy came running in, and asked if Filippo di Ser Brunellesco was there. Filippo said "Yes, I am he; who wants me?" To which the boy, as he had been ordered, replied, "You must come home directly. Your mother has met with a terrible accident; and is almost dead: so come directly." Filippo, pretending great sorrow, took leave of Il Grasso, who said, "I will go with you; perhaps a friend may be useful to you." Filippo thanked him, and said, "You shall not go with me now; but, if I want you, I will send for you."

Filippo went away, as if going home; but, taking a turn, he came back to Manetto's house, lifted the latch with a knife, entered, and locked the door, so that no one could follow him. Il Grasso had a mother, who was gone to Polverosa, to her farm, for the yearly washing, and was expected back every day. Il Grasso, after he had shut his shop, went to take a few turns in the square di St. Giovanni, as was his custom, thinking, all the time, about Filippo and his sick mother. At last, the day shutting in, he said, "Filippo will not want me now, as he has not sent for me." Thus, meditating, he went home; and, going up the steps, attempted to open the door; but, having tried several times, without succeeding, and imagining it was locked inside, he knocked, and cried "Who is within? Open the door," supposing that his mother had returned, and had locked the door for some reason, or else from inadvertency.

Filippo, who was within (counterfeiting the voice of Il Grasso) called out "Who is there?" to which the other replied, "Open the door." Filippo, wanting to make Il Grasso believe that he was changed into Matteo, and that Il Grasso was within said, "Matteo, go about your business, I have had trouble enough this evening. Filippo di Ser Brunellesco was with me just now, when they came to tell him his mother was very ill, which has put me out of humour." Then, as if speaking to some one within, he said, "Good mother, let me have some supper. You have behaved very ill to me. You should have come back two days ago, and you are only come this evening." He continued grumbling in this manner, still counterfeiting the voice of Il Grasso.

Manetto, hearing him scolding, and thinking it was his own voice, exclaimed, "What is the meaning of this! It appears that he who is above is Il Grasso. He says Filippo was in his shop when he was told his mother was ill; and besides, he is scolding mother Giovanni. Certainly I am forgetting myself!" He then went down the steps, to call at the window, when there came up one Donatello, a sculptor, a great friend of Manetto's, and in the secret. "Good evening, Matteo," said he, "are you looking for Il Grasso? He is just gone home." This said, he walked on. Il Grasso was astonished at hearing Donatello, and went into the square, saying to himself, "I will wait here till some one passes who knows me, and will tell me who I am." He was standing thus, quite puzzled, when there arrived, as had been planned, four bailiffs, accompanied by one who had lent money to that Matteo whom Il Grasso almost fancied himself to be; and, approaching him, he said, "Seize this Matteo; he is my debtor. I have been long in search of him; and I have at last caught him." The bailiffs took hold of him, and were preparing to carry him away, when Il Grasso addressed them, saying, "What have I done that you should arrest me? Let me alone! You are mistaken; I am not the person you suppose me to be, but Il Grasso, the cabinet-maker. My name is not Matteo; and I do not know what Matteo you mean." He then began to struggle with them; but they seized his arms: and the creditor, looking him full in the face, said, "How can you say that I have nothing to do with you? as if I did not know my debtor, Matteo, from Il Grasso, the cabinet-maker. I have had you on my books, and got judgment against you a year ago. But you do well to pretend that you are not Matteo: however, you will be compelled to pay me. Take him along, and we will see who he is." In this manner they conducted him to jail. As it was about supper-time, they did not meet any one in the streets who knew him.

On his arrival, the notary pretended to put down his name as Matteo; and the prisoners, having heard of all that had transpired as soon as he entered, all addressed him "Good evening, Matteo: what is the meaning of this?" Il Grasso, hearing himself thus named, almost fancied he was the man, and being perplexed, replied, "I owe some money to one who has arrested me; but I shall be set at liberty early to-morrow; and they will all be ashamed of themselves." The prisoners said, "We are going to supper; join us; and in the morning you may get out: but remember, people generally stay longer here than they expect."

Il Grasso supped with them, and one of the party let him have part of his bed, saying, "You must manage as well as you can, Matteo, for to-night; but if you do not leave us to-morrow, I advise you to send home for a bed." Il Grasso thanked him, and lying down to sleep began to think in this manner:—"What must I do if I am become Matteo, which it seems I must be from all I hear? If I send home to my mother, and Il Grasso is at home, they will laugh at me, and say I am mad; and yet I do think I am Il Grasso." Thus doubting whether he was Matteo or Il Grasso, he spent the night almost without sleep. In the morning he got up and went to the window, in hopes some one would pass who knew him; at length there came up a lad, named Giovanni, who was in the secret, had been at the abovementioned supper, and was a great friend of Il Grasso, who was making a table for him. He had been at the shop the preceding day, and Il Grasso had promised to finish it for him in four days. As soon as Il Grasso saw him, he began to smile and look at him. Giovanni appeared as if he had never seen him before, and said,—"What are you laughing at, my good fellow?" Il Grasso, finding he was not known, said,—"Do you know one Il Grasso, who lives in the square St. Giovanni, and does inlaid work?"—"Do I know him!" said Giovanni, "he is a great friend of mine, and I am going to his house about some work he is doing for me."—"Since you are going to him, will you do me a favour? Tell him that a friend of his is in prison, and wants his assistance." Giovanni looking at him, and scarcely able to keep his countenance, said,—"I will," and went away about his business.

Il Grasso remained at the prison-window, saying to himself,—"Now I am certain I am no longer Il Grasso, but I am become Matteo. What an unfortunate fellow I am! If I tell this story, I shall be thought mad, and the boys will run after me; if I do not tell it, it may occasion a hundred mistakes like that of yesterday; so that, whatever I do, I shall be wrong. But I will see if Il Grasso comes; I will tell him, and see what he will say." While he was waiting for his arrival, he left the window to make way for some one else, and paced the pavement, with his eyes fixed upon it, and his arms folded.

[To be continued.]

The Beauties of Chess.

"*Ludimus effigiem belli*".....VIDA.

SOLUTION TO GAME XLV.

	White.		*Black.*	
1	Pawn	B—4	*1 Pawn	B—4
2	Knight	C—8	†2 Pawn	B—3
3	Pawn	A—5	3 Pawn	B—2
4	Knight	B—6+	4 King	B—8
5	Pawn	A—6	5 Pawn	B—1
6	Pawn	A—7+ MATE.	(becomes a Queen)	

OR,

2	Pawn	B—5	*King	B—8
3	Pawn	B—6	2 King	A—8
4	Knight	C—6+	3 King	B—8
5	Pawn	B—7+ MATE.	4 King	A—8

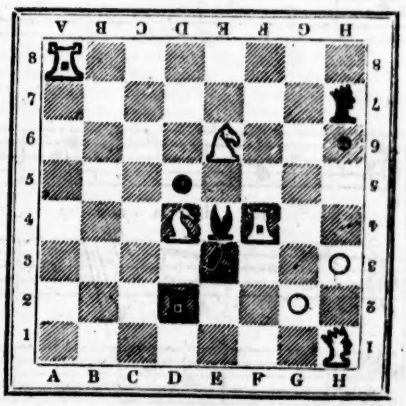
OR,

			*King	C—8
			†King	B—8
3	Knight	B—6	3 Pawn	B—3
4	Pawn	A—5	4 Pawn	B—2
5	Pawn	A—6	5 Pawn	B—8
6	Pawn	A—7 + MATE.	(becomes a Queen.)	

[NO. XLVI.]

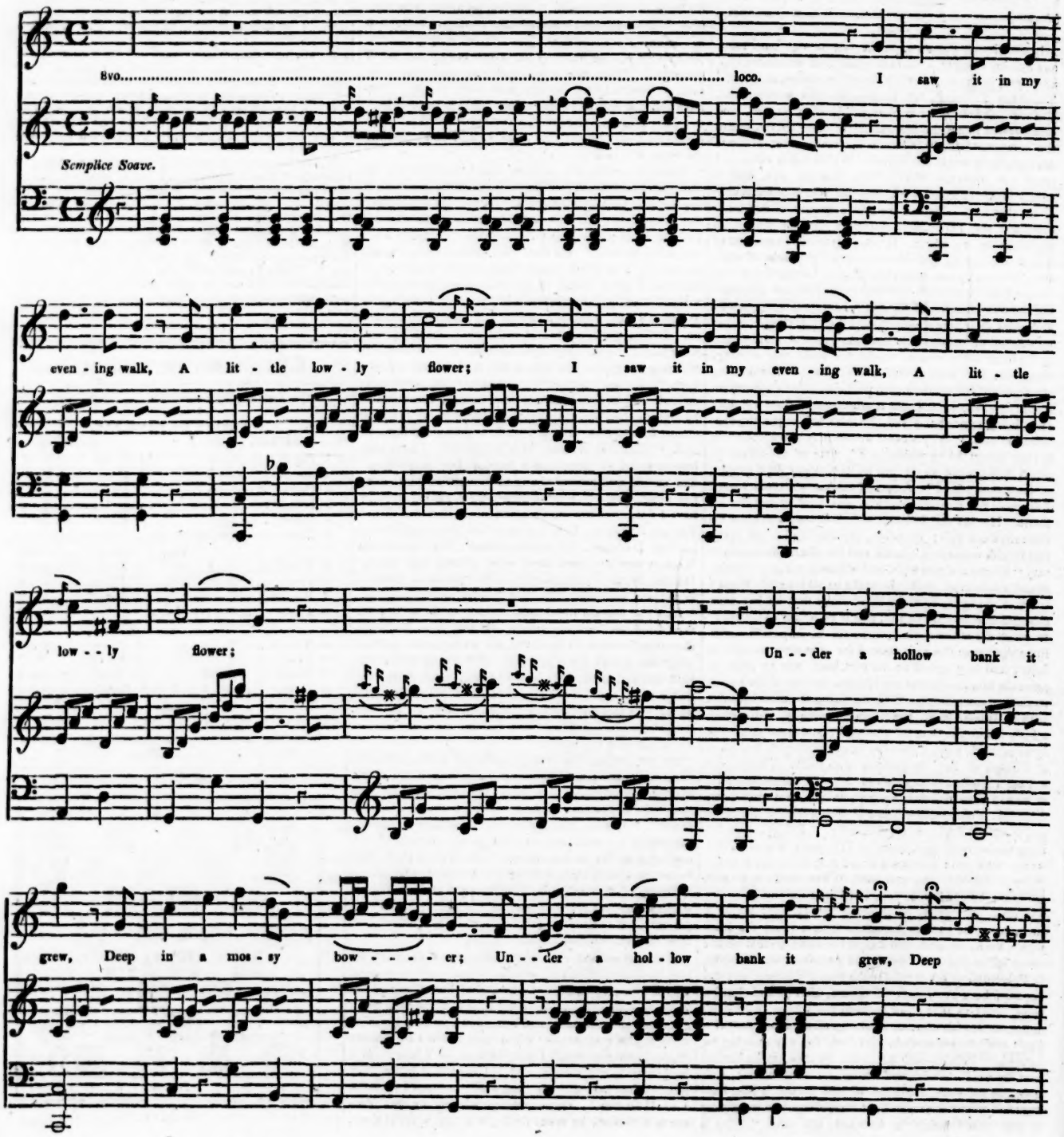
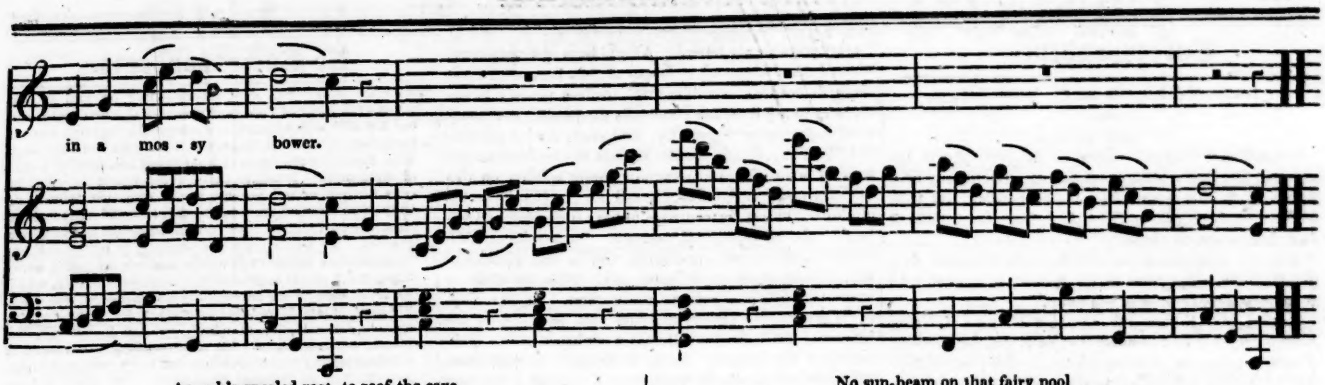
The white to move, and to checkmate in six moves

Black.



WHITE.

THE PRIMROSE.

WORDS FROM "TIME'S TELESCOPE."—MUSIC BY C. HARDING, CHESTER.

8vo.
loco.
I saw it in my
Semplice Soave.
even - ing walk, A lit - tle low - ly flower; I saw it in my even - ing walk, A lit - tle
low - - ly flower;
Un - - der a hollow bank it
grew, Deep in a mos - sy bow - - - - - er; Un - - der a hol - low bank it grew, Deep

An oak's gnarled root, to roof the cave,
With Gothic fret-work sprung,
Whence jewelled fern, and arum leaves,
And ivy garlands hung.

And close beneath came sparkling out,
From an old tree's fallen shell,
A little rill, that clipt about
The lady in her cell.

And there, methought, with bashful pride,
She seemed to sit and look
On her own maiden loveliness,
Pale imaged, in the brook.

No other flower, no rival grew
Beside my pensive maid;
She dwelt alone, a cloistered nun,
In solitude and shade.

No sun-beam on that fairy pool
Darted its dazzling light;
Only, methought, some clear cold star
Might tremble there at night.

No ruffling wind could reach her there—
No eye, methought, but mine,
Or the young lambs that came to drink
Had spied her secret shrine.

And there was pleasantness to me
In such belief—cold eyes
That slight dear Nature's loveliness,
Profane her mysteries.

Long time I looked and lingered there,
Absorbed in still delight;
My spirits drank deep quietness
In with that quiet sight.

Scientific Records.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

The ship Jupiter, Captain David Leslie, which arrived on Sunday, (March 6, 1825,) from Manilla, sailed from this port (Baltimore) in June 1822, on a voyage round the world. The editors of the Gazette are indebted to Capt. Leslie for the particulars of his voyage.

She first visited several of the principal ports on the east side of South America, then doubled Cape Horn, and coasted along the western shores of the American Continent, stopping at a number of ports and places, after which she proceeded up the Gulf of California, as far as civilization or trade extended. She afterwards crossed the Pacific Ocean several times between America and Asia (each time by a different route) and returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, thus circumnavigating the earth. Capt. Leslie has, during the cruise, determined the situation of several islands not delineated in any of our charts; corrected the position of some, and ascertained the non-existence of others.

Whilst the Jupiter was lying at Manilla, in October last, that city was dreadfully convulsed by earthquakes for a number of days. Many store-houses, together with a large church and the great stone bridge were destroyed, and nearly all the store-houses were more or less injured; the motion was from NNE. to SSW. On feeling the first shocks, which were very light, every person fled from the store-houses and slept in tents, bamboo-houses, and boats on the river, so that few lives were lost. But, on the night of the 30th of October, a most violent tifoon was experienced, which destroyed the bamboo-houses and tents; six square-rigged vessels, and a number of coasters were driven on shore, and a passage-boat, with about twenty passengers, was lost at the mouth of the river. Almost every vessel in the harbour was driven from her anchorage. The Jupiter, however, did not drag any, owing, as Capt. Leslie thinks to her being provided with excellent chain cables. A French brig drifted foul of the Jupiter, and lay athwart her hawse during the height of the gale, which gave her chains a very severe proof.

At the commencement of the gale the barometer fell more than an inch, one half of which, in the short space of ten minutes, a circumstance it is thought unprecedented in tropical climates.

Capt. Leslie left at Manilla, a French frigate and corvette on a voyage of science and discovery, under command of Commodore Bougainville, son of the celebrated circumnavigator of that name. As usual in French National Discovery ships, they were well provided with officers, proficient in the various branches of science. Whilst at Manilla, some of the officers were engaged in surveying the adjacent coasts, and exploring the mountains of the Phillippines for rare animals, minerals, and plants, and drawing or painting the most interesting subjects of nature and art. The commander himself was employed in making astronomical and philosophical observations. The time of their departure from Manilla was retarded in consequence of the corvette losing her mainmast in the gale of October 30. They were first bound to Cochin China, where the French have lately formed a commercial establishment; thence they intended to touch at Canton, and afterwards traverse the Pacific.

The Colombian ship of war, Gen. St. Andero (formerly the Kensington of Philadelphia) arrived at Manilla in November last, and was given up to the Spaniards by her crew who had mutined. After the mutiny, John Green, of Salem, assumed the command; but the crew finding that he was neither seamen nor navigatior, and having nothing to recommend him except being chief mutineer, put him in irons, and gave the command to Frederick Bergman (formerly an apprentice to Captain Charles Wooster, in New York) who had been a midshipman on board before the mutiny, in which, however, he did not join. The ship was condemned as unseaworthy, and her crew, like those of the Belgrano, which went there the year before, under similar circumstances, got nothing for their disaffection.

It may not be amiss to add that the Jupiter, although she has been absent nearly three years, has not lost a spar or sail, and has gone over all the ground traversed by Lord Anson, and which forms but a small part of her route. Capt. Leslie has scarcely had a man sick during the voyage, but lost one man, Henry Stewart, of Aberdeen, who was destroyed by wild beasts, in the Gulf of California, having imprudently wandered a short distance from the ship. His mangled body and clothes were found a few days afterwards.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

IMPORTANT ANATOMICAL INVENTION.

M. Ouroux, a physician, has presented to the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, a piece of artificial anatomy, representing the body of a man according to its natural dimensions. The solidity of the material employed permits the taking to pieces and putting together again, all the various pieces of mechanism in their very fullest details, and with such scientific accuracy, that a student may, with a book of anatomy in his hand, find out any trace into its most minute particulars, and on every portion of the human frame. Immediately under the skin are exhibited the veinous system, and the superficial coat of muscles. Each muscle may be separately detached, and with it the vessels and nerves that run along its surface, or go through it. The succeeding coats of muscles, &c. may, in like manner be detached and studied separately, or in selection with the other organs of the system, until the student at length arrives at the bare skeleton. A portion of the last coat of muscles and of the vascular and nervous system, the separation of which offered no advantage, remain attached to the bones. In the cavities are found all the organs proper to them. The cranium may be opened, and the brain taken out. In this, by means of a cut through its entire mass, may be seen the minutiæ of its organization. The eye, detached from its orbit, may be studied apart. The muscles, the vessels, the nerves, and the membranes of this delicate organ are represented with scrupulous accuracy; the transparent parts are imitated in glass. The organization of the throat may be examined by means of this piece of mechanism with greater precision than on a natural subject. In the thoracic cavity is seen the heart, and vessels that branch off from it, and which may be followed to their remotest ramification. One portion of the lungs is divided in two, in order to exhibit the pulmonary circulation. In the abdominal cavity, separated from the preceding by the diaphragm, are found an exact representation of the *viscera*. On removing the intestinal mass, the veins, the spleen, the liver, &c. are disclosed to view. The preparation of the organs contained in the cavity of the *pelves* is particularly worthy of attention. The removal of all these parts leaves open to inspection the azigos, the thoracic canal, and the grand lymphatic nerve attached to the vertebral column. This piece of mechanical anatomy has, over all other representations of the human system, great advantages. From the solidity of its materials, it can be taken to pieces, and handled and examined in its minutest details, without suffering any injury; it is not liable to be influenced by the variations in the temperature of the atmosphere: besides its offering the student the greatest possible facility for the examination of even the remotest part of the body, not only in relation with the whole, but separately, it is the least expensive succedaneum for the human subject that has yet been discovered. The price set upon this very ingenious and eminently useful piece of mechanism is 3000 francs. Now it is well known that the wax figure of a man, in the natural proportions, exhibiting merely the outward coat of muscles (the skin being taken off,) cannot be had for a less sum than between thirty and forty thousand francs. The Academy of Sciences has named a commission to draw up a Report upon this invention of M. Ouroux. The Royal Academy of Medicine, and the Society of Emulation, have already made such favourable reports upon M. Ouroux's first essays in this way, as to secure to him the countenance and encouragement of Government.

Paris, March 27, 1825.

Correspondence.

LANCASTER OR BELL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The "*mighty*" citizen of the New World has buffetted Dr. Bell's little champion so unmercifully on a late occasion, that one would imagine nothing less than Gulliverian force can extricate him from the attacks of those Lilliputian combatants.

But, Sir, what chance has *Philac*, even if backed by a thousand of such pigmies as his *Reader*, to contend with an acknowledged "man of adamant!"

Really, Mr. Editor, the admirers of your *Literary Mirror* ought to be extremely obliged to me, for affording them admission, at so cheap a rate, to this novel exhibition of system-jobbing.—I beg you will apprize the public, by an early advertisement, that a great *Yankee* is now on the Liverpool systematic stage, contending with a host of *Madras* or Indian jugglers.

As *Philac* and his party cannot force the public into a belief that the world is indebted to Dr. Bell alone for the modern system of "mutual tuition," defeat, on their part, must shortly terminate this interesting exhibition.

It must be very entertaining to your readers to observe the Madrasites going up and down the stage, "crying matches, singing ballads, and bawling Sweep! sweep!"—and it will be worth more than the expense of the *Kaleidoscope*, to laugh at *Philac*, "hoisted up to the ceiling in a basket!"

Do not be alarmed, Mr. Editor, to see your correspondent *Philacribois* thus situated like a *bird in a cage*,—it is not the first time he has been hoisted up and laughed at by "barbarous and stupid savages." As these are his own words, he can have no objection to hear them reiterated.

By this time, I presume, your readers will be perfectly gratified, therefore we will close this part of the exhibition; and with your leave, Sir, I will devote a few moments to the "metaphysical" improvement of my antagonist's dull "cranium."

I have not only to protect the just claims of my friend Mr. Lancaster from the inroads and incursions of the Bellarians, but I must instruct *Philac* in the rudiments of common arithmetic. If the Madras system teaches him to subtract 1798 from 1807, and leave "SIX" as a remainder, I must admit the *brevity*, but not the *accuracy* of his system.

Mr. Lancaster states, that "the Institution which a benevolent Providence has been pleased to make him the happy instrument of bringing into usefulness, was commenced in the year 1798."—Now, Sir, according to the decuple ratio of numbers, I cannot help designating that person an ideot, who will insist that Mr. L. was less than *nine* years in the Borough-road School at the period alluded to in my last letter, namely, 1807.

As I have no other object to answer by this controversy but *justice to Dr. Bell, and fair play to Mr. Lancaster*, perhaps I cannot do better than transcribe the following incontrovertible fact from the pen of Mr. L. and published in London on the 26th February, 1807. "Joseph Lancaster, of the free school, Borough-road, London, having *invented*, under the blessing of *Divine Providence*, a new and mechanical system of education, for the use of schools, feels anxious to disseminate the knowledge of its advantages through the kingdom."

If the powerful facts stated in my former letters have not been sufficient to prevent *Philac* from *speaking* or *thinking* against Mr. Lancaster, the above document will leave him destitute of the power of *writing* any more; and will exhibit him as one of the "ignorant persons" alluded to by my friend Mr. *J. J.* of Wavertree.

But, Mr. Editor, such is the ingenuity of this "enlightened luminary" of the new school,—his systematic intellects soar so far above terrestrial beings, that his microscopic eye enables him to give a new construction to "every word in my letter." All the facts and arguments which I have advanced in favour of Mr. Lancaster's just claim to original invention, this modern prodigy twists contrary to my intention; and tells the public, that every word in my letter "gives Dr. Bell credit for his discoveries!" This, Sir, is another miracle of the Madras system. I wish we could ascertain public opinion on this subject; and I am confident it will not be given in favour of *Philac*, unless he contrives to have it decided by Cobbett's rule of *superficial* measure. It is evident, Mr. Editor, that his cause is sinking, for he has abandoned the primary question of originality. Now he wants to know *the difference* between the systems. As Mr. *J. J.* of Wavertree has already told him that he is one of the ignorant, no doubt he will next week brush off his ignorance on this subject. As to *A Reader's* queries about the *poets* and the *states*, when he gets through a course of Dr. Bell's school books, I will treat with him on *poetry*; and as to the *lines* to which he alludes, they applied to the *State of old England*.

Until justice is rendered to Mr. Lancaster, *Philac* and his friends will not cease to hear from—Yours, &c.

Star and Garter, May 18, 1825. AMERICAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Though justice is generally represented to be *blind*, yet this blindness, it is well known, relates to the *impartiality* of that admirable virtue; and, in truth, Sir, the eye of impartial justice is requisite to be constantly on the watch, in order to defend the rights of those who are either ignorantly or designedly attacked. I have already proved, beyond all controversy, that Dr. Bell was the real inventor of the new system of education; and, though I am free to acknowledge all the merit due to Mr. Lancaster, yet "out of his own mouth" it has been clearly shown, that, from Dr. Bell alone, he adopted the *principle* on which "the system" hinges, however it may be varied by the several "modes of operation" to which it is applicable.

We see the different pretenders to "the new system" vanish in their turn from the scene of action. Lancaster, indeed, did not originally pretend to be a discoverer of the *grand principle*; but openly and honestly acknowledged the source from whence he drew it, and adapted to it "a mode of operation" of his own contrivance. This is the true view of the whole matter. The Perrys and the Hamiltons are among the pretenders. The former seem now altogether to have disappeared, and the latter are evidently on the wane. The great and boasted establishment in our town, which was taken on "a long lease," (and, large as it is, was not accounted sufficiently capacious,) after a few months, was silent and deserted, and closed with the final intimation in its windows of—"This House to Let, inquire within."

The fact is, both these last mentioned gentlemen borrowed from Dr. Bell, whose "mode of operation," founded on a *principle* of his own invention, stands triumphant, and must, inevitably, continue to rise in estimation the more it is extended and known.

As to your correspondents, *Lancasterian*, *American*, and *J. J.*, *of Wavertree*, they have wandered so far from the point at issue, that I shall merely apply to them the following parody on a well-known eulogy on one of our greatest poets:

> Three letter-writers in one age were born,
> And all at once did Liverpool adorn:
> The *first* in scantiness of thought surpast,
> In vulgar spleen the *next*, in both the *last*;
> The force of dulness could no further go,
> To make a *third* she joined the former *two*.

I have great pleasure in remaining, Sir, your very humble servant, S.

Liverpool, May 13, 1825.

P. S. My cousin, *Philotect*, desires me to say, that he will dictate to our common secretary another letter for you very soon.

To Correspondents.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE OPERATIVES.—The letter of *Tom Anvil* was mislaid when we penned our last acknowledgments to correspondents, but it was our intention to insert it this week, before we were favoured with the communication of a *soi-disant* secretary of a club of mechanics. Whether this correspondent be what he calls himself, or not, we can assure him that there is no body of men for whom we entertain more friendly feelings than we do for that most useful class, the working mechanics. We have shown the sincerity of our professions by something better than words, and we are doing every thing in our power to promote a Mechanics' Institute, which we trust soon to see successfully established in this town. We have, of late, introduced several articles in the *Kaleidoscope*, in the selection of which, we had in our eye, this class of our townsmen. We allude especially to a series of articles recently introduced into our work, under the head Investigator, or Political Economist. The great portion of Mr. Pope's valuable paper on the Rise and Progress of Commerce, &c. contained in one of our late publications, is a sample of the kind of communication to which we advert. Several selections from Mr. M'Culloch's lectures, which we have laid before our readers from time to time, belong also to the class of subjects from which our labouring fellow-townsmen may derive improvement, combined with amusement. We have in reserve for next week, a copious report of Mr. M'Culloch's lecture on National Education; and we have been politely permitted, by Benjamin Heywood, Esq. of Manchester, to give, through the *Kaleidoscope*, the whole of his interesting address to the mechanics, artisans, &c. delivered at the opening of the Manchester Institution.

LECTURES FOR MECHANICS.—*W.* whose letter of the 14th ult. is now before us, shall not be lost sight of. For the present, we insert the postscript, in order to offer a brief observation upon it:—"Having the occasional command of a large room, capable of accommodating upwards of two hundred persons, I had planned to give a few lectures upon mechanics and astronomy, and so on, during the summer, to which I purposed to invite the mechanics: however, the Mechanics' Institute will make it unnecessary."—Now we do not see why our correspondent should not carry his design into execution. If, as we expect, it be very shortly determined to establish a Mechanics' Institute in Liverpool, a considerable time must necessarily elapse before lectures can there be delivered. In the meantime, if *W.* is in earnest, we will undertake to find him a congregation out of the four or five hundred mechanics, whose names are deposited in our office. The York-street foundry-men alone would make him up a tolerable party willing to hear him, and capable of understanding him.

IL GRASSO, THE CABINET-MAKER.—The correspondent who has favoured us with the translation of this whimsical story informs us that it is an original translation, expressly undertaken for the *Kaleidoscope*, but intimates, at the same time, that there is another translation of the same tale, illustrated by Cruickshank. We shall give the remaining portion next week, after which we intend to lay before our readers some other anecdotes of the force of imagination, which are said to be founded on fact.

BELL AND LANCASTER SYSTEMS.—If the stickiers for Bell or Lancaster prolong the controversy, they must contrive to carry on the contest in a more circumscribed arena; as we cannot afford two columns of the *Kaleidoscope* weekly to the adjustment of the rival claims of two individuals, how meritorious soever they may be. We also advise the combatants to preserve their tempers in the struggle.

Mr. M'CULLOCH'S LECTURE ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.—We found ourselves obliged either to postpone until next week, or to divide the report of this lecture supplied by *W. D. G.* To separate such a document is to impair its effect; and we have, therefore, preferred a week's delay, which will enable us to give it entire. In order to spare *W. D. G.* any further trouble, we will forward a small parcel to him, if he will favour us with his address.

MUSIC.—In publishing the air set to Burns's words last week, we omitted stating that the music was composed by Mr. Samuel Smith, of Manchester, whom we take this opportunity of thanking for the original March received during the week.

MUSIC.—We have to acknowledge no fewer than three contributions in this department within the week. We shall come to an early decision respecting their appropriation.

STUDIES IN DRAWING.—The letter of Mr. Gregson on this subject, shall have our earliest attention.

ON VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS.—The anonymous paper on this subject shall be attended to.

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